Annual Parade of the New York Pire De-

partment.

Yesterday afternoon the third annual parade of the New York Fire Department took place, when the above body passed in review before the Mayor and other members of the Corporation, and various heads of depart ments. The appointed hour of starting was 11 A. M. but through the delays that took place it was nearly four o'clock when the fire companies appeared in the Park. The cause of the dilatory action we do not know; but it kept in suspense a large crowd of spectators, who were congregated in the Park awaiting their arrival. The assemblage was unusually large, many being doubt'ees in-Indeed, it was quite a summer's day, and the bright warmth of the sun contrasted strangely with the sembre hus of the follage of the trees. Hour after hour of suspense was spent by those assembled in the Park, and the steps of the City Hall were throughd with loungars, who had an opportunity of enjoying the deles far niente, and of sunning themselves a la Espanool.

The Park was througed with people of every grade and condition, and the lair sex were present in a respectable proportion to honor the parade of the New York fremen. Their large atter-lance recalled to our mind that well known jeu de mot- "Our arms their defence; their arms our reward." There was the fashionable belle, shining in silk and satio, and the less righly attired griedle wedge not use the word offensively-both booking out eagerly for a brother, or perhaps a lover, among the gallant firemen. Little urchins were rolling about in the gras, and bigger urchins were mounted on the topmost branches of the trees-a species of fruit more abundantly grown in our city than apples and pears. Servant girls were walking about with tender infants in their arms, to afford them the gratification of that warmth which soon must be denied them, unless they emigrate to what Koseuth called in his speeches, "the sunny South." Loungers there were of every sort, of the rougher sex, and even the policeteen appeared to feel the enervating lafts most of what may b called an Indian summer day. Inside the Park all was idle ness, but outside, in Broadway, all was industry.

The omnibuses rolled along as usual, and the plateling men of business worked their way down town and up town with the same carnest look as if there were n fremen out on parade, nor any sun shining in the heavens. Such, thought we, moralizing, is life-each one absorbed in his own peculiar pursuit; and then we thought of the two auts-the industrious ant and the idle ant-one heaping up for the winter, and the other enjoying the transitory pleasure of the day. Indeed, so many hours were spent in waiting that it is difficult to say how far our moralizing would have extended; but further reflection was cut short by the approach of the The following was the order of the procession:-

Jone Guiman, Marshal.

Newark Canad.

Bydrant Company, No. 4, escort to Visiting Companies.

Visiting companies, including the California firemen, the Movamensing fires Company of Philadelphia, and the Rochester Ingual Company No. 6, of that city. The following was the order of the California firemen, with the lowing was the order of the Californ's frames, with the names of the members present yesterday, and the name ber of their companies.—

Marcus D. Boruck, California Engine Company, No. 4, Marshal.

Marshal.

Empire Engine Company, No. 1.—George J. Hebe, Ass
Hull, D. T. Vanorden.

Cultivariat Engine Company, No. 4.—John McParland,
John M. Dermott.

California Engine Company, No. 4.—John McFarland,
John M. Dermott.

Knickerbecker Engine Company, No. 5.—Williamy, Douglass, Benjamin Loutrel, P. M. Haverty, W. B. Carpeater,
George A. Hazard.

Sonsome Hock and Ladder Company, No. 3.—R. Van Valkenburgh, G. H. Bougitton, J. V. Cornell, William Story,
B. S. Lord, A. Muir, E. R. Reese, E. R. G.

Ill's Band.

Association of Exempt Firemen.

Nary Yard Band.

Fire Department Romer, in charge of
Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

Officers and Trustees of the New York Fire
Department Fund.

With Assistant Engineers M. Firbell and P. N. Cornwell
as Special Aids.

With Assistant Engineers M. Hebell and P. N. Cornwell as Special Aids.

First Division—John Baulch, Mar bal.—Engine Company No. 1, Hose Company No. 1, Hose Company No. 2, Hose Company No. 2, Hose Company No. 3, Whitworth's Band—Bagine Company No. 5, Engine Company No. 4, Hose Company No. 5, Engine Company No. 5, Hose Longany No. 5, Second Division.—J. A. Cregier, Marshal.—United States Band—Hose Company No. 6, Hose Company No. 6, Hose Company No. 6, Hose Company No. 7, Hose Company No. 8, Hose Company No. 8, Wallace's Hand—Engine Company No. 9, Hose Company No. 9, Wallace's Hand—Engine Company No. 9, Hose Company No. 9, Engine Company No. 9, Hose Company No. 9, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 9, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, Engine Company No. 10, Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, Hook

ird Division.—Moses Jackson, Marshal.—Metropoli-The Distance of the Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 11, Hose Company No. 12, Engine Company No. 12, Engine Company No. 13, Shelton's End-Engine Company No. 14, Hose Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 15, Hose Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 15, Hose Company No. 14, Engine Company No. 15, Hose Company No. 16, Hose Company No. 16, Hose Company No. 16, Hose Company No. 16, Hose Company No. 17, March 18, March

Company No. 13. SNetton's Eanet—Engine Company No. 15. Hose Company No. 14. Engine Company No. 15. Hose Company No. 15. Hose Company No. 16. Engine Company No. 16. Floring Company No. 16. Engine Company No. 17. Engine Company No. 18. Engine Company No. 19. Engine Company No. 19. Engine Company No. 19. Engine Company No. 20. Hose Company No. 20. Hose Company No. 21. Phylid Division.—John Becker, Marshal.—Adkins' Band—Engine Company No. 22. Hose Company No. 24. Engine Company No. 24. Hose Company No. 25. Engine Company No. 24. Hose Company No. 26. Engine Company No. 27. Engine Company No. 28. Hose Company No. 28. Engine Company No. 29. Hose Company No. 29. Engine Eng

Ladder Company No. 30 and 31, Home Companies
Companies Nos. 30 and 31, Home Companies Nos. 34
32. Wannemacher's Band.—Engine Companies Nos. 34
and 33, Hose Companies Nos. 33 and 34.
SEVENTH DIVISION—John H. Forman, Marshal.—Rohn's
Band.—Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, Engine Company No. 35, Brise Companies Nos. 37 and 39. Bloompany No. 35, Brise Companies Nos. 35 and 40, Eagine
Company No. 41, Hose Companies Nos. 36 and 40, Eagine
Company No. 41, Hose Company No. 41. National Guard
Band.—Hose Company No. 38, Hook and Ladder Company
12 Hose Company No. 42, Engine Company No. 43.
13 Hose Company No. 45, Engine Company No. 43.
14 Hose Company No. 45, Engine Company No. 43.
15 Hose Company No. 45, Engine Company No. 48.
16 Gliver, Marshall—Shelton No. 13. Hose Company No. 42. Engine Company No. 43. Engris Drisson—John C. Oliver, Marsaul.—Shelton Band.—Engine Company No. 42. Hose Company No. 44. Hose Company No. 44. Hose Company No. 44. Hose Company No. 44. Hose Company No. 45. Hose Company No. 46. Hose Company No. 47. Hose Company No. 50. Hose Company No. 54. Kidd's Band.—Hose Company No. 55. The whole affair was conducted with much order, deco-

rum and discipline; but it was a pity that so much time was lost. It ought not to have taken up so many hours as it did to get over the prescribed route. During the narade there was an alarm of fire in the fifth district; but we are not aware that any of the engines star ed to it. As the bell only rang for a short time it could not have been

anything of importance.

During the procession a slight disturbance took place in Br2adway, opposite to Pearl street, which delayed the precession for a short period. It appears that as individual at ached to Engine Company No. 26, named Curry, struck with a severe blow the colored man that attended Engine Company No. 14, without any provecation whatever. This created a stoppage in Broadway, as the members of 14 resented the outrage, and thrust the party who had committed the assault out of the line of procession

had committed the assault out of the line of procession.

As several rumors have been put into circulation respecting the affair, we have thought it proper to give a true version of the cause of the delay in Broadway.

As the procession passed in review through the Park, before the Mayor and Corporation, some nine or ten of the companies gave three nearly cheers for Alfred Carson, at which the former appeared very much annoved. It was evident from Carson's manner, as he passed through the Park, that the feud is a very bitter one. He took no noevident from Carson's nanner, as he passed throug-Park, that the foud is a very bitter one. He took n tice of the Mayor as he passed by although the fo had his hat off as the procession passed along. To lute was, however, returned by all the firemen in a

A LONG FAREWELL.—Misses M. W. and C. P. Webster, the only survivors of the late Professor John M. Webster, now in this country, bade a farewell to our shores yesterday, having sailed for the Arores in the ship Io. They have just pain the last melancholy rites over the remains of an induced mother; and a most estimate woman; and having moistened the dust of Mount Auburn with their bitter and sympathetic tears they now leave forever the awest scene of their childhead of home friends and those many delightful associations around which the heart always clings so naturals and so fondly. They have uttered that last and melancholy word—farewell. The train of misiortness which have rendered dark and gloomy the paths of these young and beautiful ladies—for such they are—is peculiar and mournful. We will on name that circumstance, so denadful, but anding in death, which deprived them of a father. From that event we desire to draw no veil. And now, before the robes of mourning had been exchanged; before the deep fountains of grief had been dried on, death, insafate, and almost cruel, has prostrated the form of a mother. The grave has closed over her, and she, too, sleeps in sternal repose by the side of him who want before her. The mourners, in their youlf and beauty, have now gone. The ocean is to separate them from the aered pot of home. They have bid a farewell to whatever was dear, sever more to return. Such is a phase of life—more of shadow than of sunshine.—Easten Bee, Get. 14. A LONG FAREWELL .- Misses M. W. and C. P.

THE ORPHANS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLHANS.—One of the saddest legacies of the late terrible pertilence is the large number of poor orphans that it has thrown on the charity of our city for support and shelter. The Howard Association have can hundred and thirty niae of these unfortunates and the Board of Health nearly as large a number. We are pleased to lears that the Howards have determined to provide for the orphans is their charge, by placing them at the various orphan asylums of the entry, with aliberal allowance out of the funds of the association for each orphan thus disposed of. Thirteen thousand nine hundred deliars have been appaopriated to this object, being one hundred deliars for each orphan. The oppans of Cabbelle parents have been placed in the asylum under charge of professors of that faith, and Protestant chadren in institutions directed by Protestants. This is a wise and benevolent disposition, which we have no doubt will meet the warm approval of the Howards. We hope the Board of Health will adopt a similar course in providing for the orphans made, its charge.— N. O. Della, Oc. S. THE ORPHANS OF THE EPIDEMIC IN NEW ORLEANS

Triennial Convention of the Pro Episcopal Convention. BISHOP IVES DEPOSED.

There was a very large attendance of delegates at the

opening of the Convention yesterday morning.

The divine service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Armyson, (Bishop elect of North Carolina,) assisted by the Rev. Dr. WATSON, of New Jersey, who read the Lessons. The Rev. Dr. CREIGHTON having taken the chair, the

ninutes of the previous day were read and approved. The first business was the reception of a message from the House of Bishops, stating that the Right Rev. Dr. Wainwright had resigned the secretaryship of the House, and that Rev. Dr. Balch, of Pennsylvania, had been elect

Rev. Mr. Coxe, 'rem the committee appointed to nominate a Beard of Missions, reported the names of the following genilemen :- Revs. Dr. Potter, N. Y.; Dr. Mason,

lowing genilemen .—Revs. Dr. Fotter, N. Y.; Dr. Mason, N. C.; Dr. Walker, S. C.; Hon. E. A. Newton, Mass., and Hon. Luther Bradish.

The vote by ballot was dispensed with, and the above-named gentlemen elected a Board of Missions, viou tooz.

On motion, Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., was admitted to a seat in the House, instead of How. J. A. Inx, who declined.

The Committee on the Standard Bible was then called upon to report, being the order of the day. In consequence of the chairman being absent, the presentation of the report of this committee was postponed.

The question of the establishment of a proposed Court of Appeals was then called up by Rev. Dr. Ribonsy, of Delaware.

Delaware.
The plans before the house were—

1. To constitute the House of Bishops a Court of Appeals.

2. To constitute the representatives of the two bodies of

men—the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Belega e—an Appellant Court. Upon this question, Dr. Rimeira made a few remarks, offering, at the close, the following resolutions:— Resolved. That as every community, by the construction of their constitution, is divided into different orders of men, all these orders should be represented in each of the departments of the government—legislative, executive and judicial. Resolved. That the subject of a Court of Appeals he refer et to the Committee on Canens, with directions to inquiry into the expediency of forming a plan for the establishment of a Court of Appeals, which may embody the principles expressed in the above.

of a Ceurt of Appeals, which may embody the principles expressed in the above.

Mr. Evans, of Md, as conded the resolution.

Rev. Ir. Mason, of N. C., said that a canon to tha
effect had already been sent down from the House of Bish
ops, and that the House of Lay and Clerical Delegates had
referred it to the Committee on Canors

Rev. Mr. Lay said that the delegation from Alabama
agreed in moving to lay the whole subject on the table.

The motion was lost, when a division was called for.

The call for a division was subsequently withdrawn, and
the question put on the reference, and carried.

The question was then again taken up, in regard to the
canon relative to delinquent bishops.

Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the
Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the canon
'On a member abandoning the uninity of the clurch,'
reported in favor of the following canon, being a rejected
canon of the day before, altered and amended:—

CANON OF A MINISTER DECLARING HIS REVUSCIATION OF TRE

canon of the day before, altered and amended:—

CANON OF A MINISTER DECLARING HIS REMUNCIATION OF THE MINISTEN AND ARANDONING HIS COMMUNION OF THE CHEACH.

See, I. If fany minister of this course, to being a Bishop, against whom there is no ecclesiastical proceedings instituted, shall declare in writing to the Bishop of the discess in which he belongs, or to any ecclesiastical authority, for the trial of a clergyman, sr, where there is no Bishop, to the elerical members of the Standing Committee, that he remonness the ministry of this church, and does not intend to officiate in future in any of the offices thereof, it shall be the duty of the Mishop or ecclesiastical authority afforcasid, or where there is no Bishop, of the Standing Committee, to record the declaration so made provided, revertheless, that the eccleriastical authority to whom such declaration is made may, at decretion, forbear to act thereon for a space of time of not more than six menths, during which time the party may write sraw his declaration. But if any minister, as afore-aid, without availing himself of the above provisions, has about once the communion of the church, without availing himself of the above provisions, has about once the communion of the church, without availing the declaration into any religious body not in communion with the same, it shall be the duty of the Standing Committee of the diocess to make a corticae a accordingly by the History of the diocess of make a corticae a caccording typical declaration of the minister who has abandoned it. The declaration of our of the equivalent to a declaration of communion with the same, it shall be the duty of the minister to a declaration of communion with the same, it shall be the duty of the bishop to depose the person se declaration of the minister, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more elergymen, that the minister of the church. In any diocess in the minister, and to pronounce and record, in the presence of two or more elergymen, that the minister of the c CANON OF A MINISTER DECLASING HIS RESUNCIATION OF THE

Rev Fr. Trapizz called attention to a confliction between the proposed Canon and Canon XXXIX of 183z. The Canon in question reads thus:

Sec. I. When any minister is degraded from the holy ministry, he is degraded therefrom entirely, and not from a higher to a lower order of the same. Deposition, displacing, and all like expressions, are the same as degradation. No degraded minister, hall be restored to the ministry.

Hon Mr. GARDERER, of Maine, thought that after the ords "ministry of the church," in the nineteenth line, is following words should be inserted.—"for reasons not fleeting his moral character, if such he the fact."

A member also thought the words "and not withdrawn." feet the word "aforesaid," in the fifteenth line, should be inserted.

after the word aforesaid," in the fifteenth line, should be inserted.

There were numberless amendments offered to this canon, and upon it arose a long debate. Amid so many amendments, it was often impossible to tell upon what or about what the spenker was talking.

Judge Chammis of Maryland, was opposed to the muon. When gentlemen talked of mercy, he would remind them of the mercy due to the community. People who went over to the Church of Rome did so because they were afraid to keep their own conscience. They wanted a guide. They were mentally and spiritually weak. Here, when depending upon themselves, they are afraid to do anything, but when they put themselves under the banner of the Pope, they are ready to do everything. Here, they fast themselves to death. In Rome, they frait themselves to death. He was opposed to showing mercy to apostates, or receiving back into the church those who had voluntarily left it.

Rev. Alexander Viviou, of Massachusetts, said he thought they were bound to look with consideration upon mental errors; mental errors show mental activity. Every wan has his vagaries in life, and all are liable to go astray. Some were particularly canonical, others were radical, and is these times dilled with intellect all courses.

man has his vagaries in life, and all are liable to go astray. Some were particularly canonical, others were radical, and in these times, filled with intellectual conteas, seething with new theories, and replete with new discoveries and inventions it was not odd that the mind should some times go astray. If a priest came from Rome and asked to be received into your orders, would you refuse to receive him? No. If even an indide came to you and said that he repented of his ways, and desired to walk in the paths of the church, would you refuse him? No. You would say, show us the evidence of this reform, and our doors are open to you. Then why should we pass a canon shutting cur doors forever against one who may have for a season departed from the church?

Manuar Horrass, Eq., spoke next. He ably defended the doorine of giving restoration to a Bishop, where reformation on the part of the delinquent was clearly shown.

OWN. Dr. Viston, of New York-I wish to say a ve y few Dr. Vistox, of New York—I wish to say a vey few words in favor of passing this canon. I would refer gen-tlemen to the fact in the history of the English Church, where a restoration of a Bishop from the Church of Rome, gave to the Protestant church that great book which Chillingworth penned. I would also cite the instance in the life of the Saviour, where he restored St. Peter after he had been deposed. I hope, therefore, that we may not postpone this canon, but refer it to a committee. Calk of "question," "question." Rev. Dr. Germont, of Western New York, then made a few remarks.

few remarks.

Judge Whiliams, of Virgin's—A postponement of this question would be a distinct enunciation that this Conquestion would be a distinct enunciation that this Convention does not want to legislate upon this subject. I have thought of this subject in the committee room. I have heard the arguments in this room, but I have myself one opinion upon this subject.

A ressage was then received from the House of Bishops, as follows:—

Resolved. That the House of Bishops non-concur with the House of Ciertual and Lay Pelegates in the amendment of the lith article of the constitution.

Judge Walliams continued, supporting the canon before the Convention.

he Convention.

The vote was then taken upon a motion that the canon is indefinitely postponed, which was lost.

It was then carried that the canon be recommitted to

It was then carried that the canon be recommittee to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. Mkan then gave information that in a few minutes the House of Eishops would enter for the purpose of pro-menning the deposition of Eishop ives, of North Carolina. It was then carried that the order of the day be post-

A message was then received from the House of Bishaps, us follows:—
Resolved, That information be given to the House of Clerical and Lay Deposites that has Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops is ready to promone the deposition of Levi Silliman Ives, D. D., hishop of North Carolina.

man Ives, D. D., Biznop of North Carolina.

It was then carried that the House of Bishops be informed that the House of Cicrical and Lay Delegates are ready to receive them.

This Fishops them entered the Convention—the delegates receiving them standing.

Hishop Browner, Commissioners, Comm

gates recovering them standing.

Bishop Browsers, of Connecticut, the presi ing Bishop, took the chair, the other bishops forming a circle around him.

The Right Rev. Bishop Mgap conducted the Convention First, the Lord's Frayer was offered up by the entire

Chaveshion.

Behop Main 'hen delivered the last prayer in the 'Office for the Institution of Ministers.'

This was followed by a prayer untilled "Prayer to be used during Sessions of Convention."

The divine service closed with the "Minor Benedic-The Right Rev Bishop Browner then read the following sentence, deposing Bishop Ive, the members of bush houses standing during its reading:—

SENTENCE.

Whereas Lovi Silliman from D. D., Rishen of the Process Lovi Silliman from D. D., Rishen of the Process Control of the Control of il the training the Roman church."

Octom: there is before the Blade, of the Protectant

I make there is before the Blade, ofter index the protraining the Thick State, ofter index the prople bert Sillings (see, D. D. has possing reasonand the

communion of this church and made his submission to the Bishop of Rome, as Universal Bishop of the Obtreb of Ged and Vicar of Christ upon earth, thus schnool-delag these in pieus pretenzions of that Bishop, thereby yi Laking she row selemnly made by him the said Levi Silliman, lyes, D. D., as his consecration, as a Bishop of the Church of Ged—abandonie; that portion of the flech of Christ cucmitted to his oversight and binding himself under anathma to the only christian do-trines and practices imposed by the council of Trent, upon all the churches of Roman obedience:— Be it therefore known, that on this Jahn day of October, in

all the churches of Roman obedience:—
Be it therefore known, that on this 14th day of October, is
the year of our Lord, 1853. I. Thomas Church Brownell, D. D.
L. L. D. by Divise commission Blabop of the Dioces of Go ucettout, and Presiding Bi-hop of the Protestant Epicops
Church in the United States, by the consent of a majority
the members of the House of Bishops, as hereinafter cummer
ated, to with

Church in the United States, by the consent of a majority of the members of the House of Bishops, as hersinater enumer a'ed, to wit;—

[Hiere the sentence gives the names and titles of the following Bishops, according to scaleriny;—Mead, of Virginia; Hopsina, of Verment; Smith, of Kentucky, McHraia, of Orbir, Sloan, of New Jersey; Otey, of Tencassee; Kemper, of Wiscenia and the Northwest; McKeskry, of Michiese, 19 Ltacey, of Western New York; Whittiagians, of Maryland; Elbot of Georgia, Lee, of Delaware; Johns, (assistant) of Virginia; Eastburn, of Massachusetts; Chase, of New Haupsile; Cobbs, of Alabama; Hawks, of Messesippi; Fresman of the Southwest; Potter, of Pennsylvania; Burgsss, of Maise; Upiol, of Indians; Green, of Messeuri; Rededge, of Florida; Williams, trasistant of Connecticut; Whitehouse, of Hinnis, and wish weight, (providence) for New York.

And in the terms of the cenon, in sous case and provided do predennee the said Levi Sili man ves, D. D., ipso facto depased, to all intents and purposes, from the office of a vishop in the Church of God, and from all the rights, privileges, powers and dignities thereunto pertaining.

In the rame of the Father, the Son, and the Roly Ghost, Amen!

THOMAS CHURCH BROWNEEL,
Bishop of the Diocess of Connecticut and Presiding Bishop.

This was a solemn ceremony, and during its continuance, many of the delegates were affected to tears.

After pronouncing the sentence, the Bishops retired

many of the delegates were affected to tears.

After pronouncing the sentence, the Bishous retired from the Convention, and after a few moments the house adjourned till 10 o'clock this moralise. orned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Five Points House of Industry. The Directors of the above institution have just issue

a lengthy report, from which we gather the following:-After detailing the manner in which the mission was established, and the work of regeneration and redemption

After detailing the manner in which the mission was established, and the work of regeneration and redemption was prosecuted, the Directors say—

A full statement of the affairs and effects of the mission was made out, and the whole comulited to our management, or the last of May, 1852, the accounts dating from the last of March previous, when the control of the National Temperance Society had seased. Under this an pervision the House of Industry has continued to the necessity into the last of march previous of the stabilishment, and being entitled for the ardnous exertions of humself and Mrs. Pease, who acts as matron of the establishment, and whose services in that capacity are invaluable, to a salary of but \$100, only \$750 of which were received by them for the year ending last March, the balance being freely relinquished to the mission.

Through the excellent management and large money donation of the superintendent, with the unsought aid of the benevolent who have chanced to become acquainted with it, the Five Points House of Industry has sustained itself in a widening sphere of signal usefulness, without becoming nenumbered with debt, or burdensome to the public. It now includes seven three-story houses, occupying the whole row on Little Water street, from Cross to Anthony, except the corner of the latter, with one adjoining tenement in Cross street. It affords subsistence, education, and religious instruction to serenty-live women, eighty children, and twenty men—the children being supported gratuitously—nearly all of them redeemed from actual or inevitable vice of the mest despartments, with three teachers, and an average of one hundred and lifty pupils. It supports a Sabbath school, in which one hundred and fifty children are instructed in the Holy Scriptures and the pure and universal elements of Christianity. It supports a Sabbath school, in which one hundred more than four thousand persons. It has lathis short period redeemed from actual or inevitable rum, from six to eight hundred females of all sev

done is these rooms proves to be of the best in its kind; some of it, by the admission of employers, surrassing the best they can procure from other sources. The adolts, if expert with the needle, cars in these rooms from two to three and a balf dollars per week. For the year ending March 1st, 1853, the expenses of the establishment were about \$15,600, and its earnings about \$10,000; leaving \$5,500, which were provided for by the donations of the behaviolent. The following statement exhibits an abstract of the account, exclusive of the school and, from the heighting of our surervision to the late 5 states her all.

beginning of our	supervision	to the 1st of Septer	nber, u
FINANCIAL REPOR	T FROM MAR	CH 1, 1852, TO SEPT.	1, 1853.
To provisions	\$7,833 34	By balance	. \$3
To clothing	1,357 03	By rent	1.048
To rent	2,493 34	By work	2,940
To work	2,338 14	By N. T. So. on ac.	503
To sundties	33 33	By donations	8.514
To bakery	5,563 08	By bakery	5.146
To supt'ce & ast'e	1,661 64	By board	3,348
To repairs	465 91	The second second	V. DAYS'COST
To furniture	146 93		

Total. \$21,509 45
Calance in the Treasury \$106 21
In continuation, the directors remark:—

"It is the object of this address to initiate an organized movement for the indefinite extension of the system of Mr. Pense, with a view to the complete removal and future exclusion of absolute want and enforced crims and beggary from our city. The immediate step dictated by the present stage of experience and the present necessities, is to establish, in connection with the House of Industry at the Five Points, a pure and heathful country retreat, where those who would gladly see from vice, but lack the power, may be colonized and where, in a Christian home, among the influences of nature, occupied and self-supported by honest labor, and remote from the temptations and excitements of their old haunts, they may be rained up to a useful, virtuous and happy life. The chains of babit, association, mutual influence, and too often of alcoholic appetite, it is found are too strong for many in these purlieus, who may yet be encouraged to some cifort for self-elevation. These may be saved by removal; they must perish if they remain. Multitudes of children, the mere spawn of vice if left here, would be gladly given up by their degraded parents to a better desting, but their hope of substants of the proposition to the contract of the proposition to be of substants of the proposition. "It is the object of this address to initiate an organized spawn of vice if left here, would be gladly given up by their degraded parents to a better desting, but which hope of salvation too often deep nds on their removal from the daily access and inducace of those parents. For many, removal to some locality more favorable to moral and physical health, is indispensable. To all it is evidently

physical health, is indispensable. To all it is evidently of the highest importance.

The economical advantages resulting from the proposed extension are too obvious to require urging. Among these will be at once asggested to every mind, the greater variety of labor attainable, by market gardening and a variety of manufactures, in which the children, who can do ollttle for their own support in the city instition, can be universally employed with profit; the cheapness of living in the country, the economy of raising their own vegetable supplies, and the increased efficiency of every mind and muscle in the establishment, resulting from quiet seclusion, the absence of temptation, and the invigorating effects of pure and natural air. It is believed that but the most incomiderable yearly subsidies will be required from public charity to sustain the establishment, after the original expense of farm and buildings shall have been provided for.

et for, all important position new held in the enemy's

rem public charity to sustain the establishment, after the original expense of farm and buildings shall have been provided for.

The all important position now held in the enemy's country is on no account to be given up, but rather strengthened and extended. Every tenement empited of its various inmarks will be at ones filled with honest and industrious peor, for whom dwellings are at all times in ugent demand; to the exclusion, by legal force if necessary, of the baw is who now pay Christian landlords excribiant rents for their prison houses of horror and despair. Thus the area of firm ground will be standily exceeded and seedlossly maintained, in the worst quarters of the city; and so demonstrative has been our experience of the general willingness, may, engerness, of the abancance to relinquich the terrible wages of their sin, that we affirm without hesitation, that the progress of the work need not be limited except by the sumber of the physically miserable among our vicious classies.

We are aware of the common notion that the pest houses of sexual vice are the product of a demand existing in large cities, and can be materially diminished only by purifying the licentious character of men. Doubtless there is such a demand, and while it exists it will inevitably create a supply. But the melancholy fact is, that the supply from the resources of female destitution and despair is so averwhelming as to invite and draw on corruption in the other sex to a thousand fold augmented degree, and, after all this, to so cheaven the bodies and souls of women in the horrid mart, that their price is yet but one remove from starving destitution. Remove the necessities of the one sex, with the consequent templations of the other, and this crowning pest of city life will be restricted to the voluntary a sociations of the comparative few who are disposed by instinct, and who are able, by the noture of the case, to find the most revolting self-degrada ion agreeable or profituble. We believe that in this way the great poximate ca

Satisariptions may be handed in at any time to Mr. Pease, at the broase of Industry, Little Water street. Further steps in the formation of the association will soon be made known.

Domestic Miscellany.

Thursday lat was observed in Savam ah Ga, as a day of that's giving and prayer.

The Kanawha Va., Republican learns that McMahon, chapped with shouling young Waggeon, in Mason county, last summer, was convicted on his trial at the Circuit Courtes the county, and at Point Fleasant, last work, of nutries in the first degree.

nutrier in the first degree.

Conyany C, Fourth A tillery, U.S. A., Major Ridgeley, and Lieut. Mack commanding, have arrived in leaton from this acciding they are to be stationed at Fort In dependence, in Boston harbor.

Our Industrial Exhibition.

To appreciate properly the intrinsic value of iron it would be necessary to picture to ourselves our present state of society suddenly deprived of its aid. By doing this, we may form some idea of the imporant part which it plays, even in the most minute de tails of our social economy, there being scarcely an operation in the daily routine of our habits into which it does not enter as an agent or auxiliary. From the moment that we rise in the morning until we lie duwn at night, we are under perpetual obligations to this useful metal—the very bed on which we have lain, the mattress, the blankets, the sheets, and the quilt, having all, in a greater or less degree to acknowledge the agency of iron in its production. Without iron the stove that heats our sleeping room must have been substituted by a smokey hearth; the marble chimney piece which conceals its harsh outlines must have remained unquarried in its bed and the keen razor with which we have just accom plished the troublesome process of shaving, must have slumbered in its native ore. We descend to breakfast, and we find that to the aid of iron we owe the delicacies spread before us; without its sgency we should have known nothing of plached eggs, curried towl, fried oysters, or succulent beefseak. To convey them to their destination, we are again compelled to resort to the aid of iron, unless perchance we happen to belong to that favored class of mortals who are figuratively described as entering the world " with a silver spoon in their mouths." We are reminded that it is time to start off for our place of business, by an ingenious and complex little machine, whose motive power is supplied by iron. We enter a car or a carriage, and the luxurious roll of the vehicle awakes a pleasant sense of the benefits derived from the steel springs and iron track. But for, the adaption of iron to the purposes of locomotion, we should be compelled to trust our unwieldy bulk to the bare-backed mercies of a horse, or to some other equally uncomfortable mode of progression. As we are whirled along be tween those magnificent blocks of brickwork and stone, which resemble palaces more than stores, the reflection naturally occurs to us, that but for the aid of iron their wealthy occupants might now be carrying on a brisk trade in peltry, under the shelter of wigwam or shanty. When, on entering our office. we find the HERALD on our desk, rich in the plethora of its news or drollery, we involuntary bless our stars that we live in an age where the perfection of the iron printing press enables us thus matutionally to examine the last quotations, or to while away the dulness of the counting house during the heat of the dogdays. Should the superabundant caloric of the atmosphere produce an enervating effect upon our system, we are again obliged to have recourse to that invaluable medicine, iron - the only metal friendly to the human frame-to restore health and tone to our enfeebled organs. It short, it would occupy more space than we can appropriate to the subject were we to enumerate every purpose and use to which iron is made subservient. Without it, metals of a greater nominal value must have been undiscovered-mineral fuel, which forms such an important element in the economy of manufactures. would have been still undisturbed-the fruits and cereal resources of the earth would not have been produced in the abundance which now blesses the labor of the husbadman—the giant steam could not have lent us the wonder-working aid of his iron sinews, and, in short, the world must have continued a wilderness.

The hardness, tenacity, and malleability of iron combine to render it the most useful, and consequent-Its tenacity is, for instance, tested when used in the form of rods for a suspension bridge, or in the many uses in which wire is applied; its malleability is proved by its capability of being rolled into sheets as thin as the finest paper; and its hardness is demonstrated by the fact that it is used as a means of reducing other metals to the forms which they are required to assume. It would be impossible for us, in the limits of the present article, to describe the different processes by which these various results are obtained. or to enter into a critical examination of the different kinds of iron produced. The history of iron has yet to be written; and he that can bring to the task the qualities necessary to its successful treatment will add an important and interesting contribution

to our literature. To show how cheaply iron is obtained, and how the mechanical skill and labor expended upon it totally overshadow the original price, a number of the British Quarterly Review of 1847 gives the following curious and instructive calculation :-

Bar iron worth £1 sterling, is worth when worked into horse shoes.

Table knives.

Needles.

Penknife blades.
 Polished buttons and buckles
 \$97 00

 Balance springs of warches
 50,909 00

 Cast iron worth £1 sterling, is worth when converted into ordinary machinery
 £4 60

 Larger ornamental work
 45 00

 Buckles and Berlin work
 600 00

 Neck chains
 1,386 00

 Shirt buttons
 5,896 00

 Thirty-one pounds of iron have been made into

wire upwards of one hundred and eleven miles in length, and so fine was the fabric that a part was converted, in lieu of horse hair, into a barrister's wig. The process followed to effect this extraor dinary tenuity consists in heating the iron, and passing it through rollers of eight inches diameter. going at the rate of four hundred revolutions per minute, down to No. 4 on the guage. It is after wards drawn cold down to No. 38 on the same guage and so on till it obtains the above length in miles

Rich as is the Austr'an monarchy in mineral resources of every description, the most important of all the various branches of its mining wealth and in dustry is that of iron, whether we consider the ex tersive developement it has already received, or the still more encouraging prospects of its future enlargement, which only requires proper care to be de voted to it, and the many mistakes which at present attend its management to be abandoned. The pig iron of Austria is smelted in 257 blast furnaces; so that on an average more than 12,500 cwt. are the produce of each of these works annually. The cast iron is run for the most part direct from the blast furnaces into the moulds. Iron of the second cast ing is produced in thirty-seven cupola and nine reverberating furnaces, and is less considerable in quantity. The figures above given are very little disturbed by the fluctuations of trade; for during the period from 1843 to 1847 the imports of iron ore and pig iron, including scrap iron, were on an aver age, respectively, 50,381 cwt, and 24,557 cwt, the exports of iron ore being 9,078 cwt., and of scrap iron 5.110 cwt.; consequently these amounts exer cise no perceptible influence upon the finishing manufacture of the pig iron into bar iron and steel The production of malieable iron, including the amount yielded by all the various methods and pro cesses applied to different kinds, and for securing different degrees of fineness, exceeds two millions cwt. annually. The production of steel amounts to 287.300 cwt , which is made up of the following proportions:-Cast steel, 4,200 cwt.; keg steel, 75,000 cwt.; shear steel, 54.000; crude steel, 150.800; blistered steel, 2,500. The manufacture of this quantity of steel requires the conversion of 368,000 cwt. of pig iron, still leaving upon the whole yield of the latter a surplus of 201,000 cwts., which are melted down in the cupols and reverberating furnaces. The balance of trade in malleable iron and steel is in favor of Austria, the experts showing an enormous annual excess Of the different branches of the iron manufacture

over the imports. Of the different branches of the from manufacture cardied on in Austria, the most important from their magnitude are those of scythes, sickles, chaff catters, and wire nails. Of these, framense quantities are exported to different parts of the Continent and even find their way into Turkey and Syria. There are 179 scythe factories, which are done amounty 4 000,000 of scythes, 1,600 000 sickles, and 50000 shalf cutters, valued at 5,000,000 of firms.

produce files, knives, hatchets, shovels, sword blades, gun barrels, and various other articles, to the value of 4,800,000 florins, give employment to more than 60,000 persons, and support 150,000 individuals, including the members of the families of those employed.

From what we have jest state i, it would naturally be expected that the contributions in iron work sent by Austria to our exhibition, should be rather of a useful than an ornamental character. With one or two exceptions this is the fact. Most of the articles exhibited are specimens of scythes, sickles, kitchen utessils, navis, and cutlery of every description. The exceptions are a magnificent cast iron candelabrum, about twenty feet high, and some beautiful sheamens or ornamental firearms. The first samed is from the foundry of Prince Von Salen, at Vienna, and is well worthy of inspection. Unlike many works of this nature which we could point out, the design is exactly adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and it has consequently a light and elegant appearance. It is mussive where it should be, at the base, and gradually tapers off to the apex of the column, the ornamentation merely performing a secondary part, and relieving, instead of overloading, the general effect. As a specimen of iron casting, it is one of the finest that we may seen, and is fully equal to the best of the castings contributed by the Coalbrook Dale Company to the London Exhibition. The ornamental firearms shown by Nowack, of Pregue, Kierner, of Pesth, and Schaschel, of Ferlach are exquisitely finished an infinite amount of pains and elaboration having been evidently bestowed upon them. We cannot, of course, speak as to their efficiency; but they seem to us to comeine all the most recent improvements. The agricultural implements are light and convem what we have just state i, it would naturally to us to comeine all the most recent improvements. The agricultural implements are light and convenient in form; but they are wanting in that burnish and careful fluish which we love to bestow on all such nient in form; but they are wanting in that burnish and careful finish which we love to bestow on all such articles. The same remark applies to the putlery and hardware; but it should be borne in mind that all the specimens exhibited in these branches of manufacture are recommended rather for their cheapness and utility than for more showy qualities. We must not therefore test them by a standard which it was never intended to submit them to. To carry out the object of the exhibitors, however, the prices ought to have been affixed to each article, as a sort of special catalogue, prepared for the visiter to refer to.* It has always appeared to us to have been a great mistake on the part of the Executive Committee of the London exhibition, and it no doubt is the same on the part of the directors of our own, not to permit the exhibitors to give as prominent an effect as possible to this element of cheapness. It is one of the most important features of the competition to which the manufacturer is challenged, and it is doing him an injustice to debar him from an opportunity of placing it prominently before the public. No where have we been more forcibly struck with the truth of this remark than in the department of which we are speaking. To the person who merely bestows a superficial glance at the colstruck with the truth of this remark than in the department of which we are speaking. To the person who merely bestows a superficial glance at the collection, without reference to its character and objects, the first impression is naturally that of disappointment. He inquires of himself what could have been the motive of the exhibitors to place articles such as he beholds in competition with the English and American hardware. When told, however, that they are merely tent as specimens of the low price at which really good and useful articles can be produced, when unsecessary work is dispensed with, his interest is at once awakened, and he finds in these Austrian manufactures articles that can be advantageously placed in competition with the same class of goods in any of the other departments. We regret to perceive that some of tition with the same class of goods in any of the other departments. We regret to perceive that some of the cutilery has got damaged, eitser during the sea voyage or since its arrival in the building. The oxidation of the blades, caused by exposure to misture, naturally detracts very much from the appearance of the goods. The shief places at which this branch of manufacture is carried on, are Steinbach, Waidhofen, Stadt Steyer, Sierminghofen, Neuzeny, and Grunberg—all in Austria proper. Samples of iron, brass and general hardware, of a very primitive but substantial and useful character, are also exhibited, for the purpose of showing the low prices at which these articles can be produced. Some fine specimens of files and other tools are shown, which, for temper and quality, will bear comparison with those mens of files and other tools are shown, which, for temper and quality, will bear comparison with those of any other country. The samples of wire nails and tacks from the writs of Count Dubsky, in Bohemia, are exceedingly corious, some of them being so small and fine as to puzzle one as to their uses. The wire nails seem to be pointed by four cuts of a machine, and they have the improvement of the screw thread near the head. These nails are very much superior to the common iron ones, in tenacity, and it is surprising that they do not come into more general use. In short, the iron and hardware section of the visiter, the forms of some of the instruments and tools being very peculiar, and the quality of the articles in general excellent.

• In order in some measure to remedy the absence of a prised catalogue, a book of invoices has been proposed for the inspection of the public, and may be referred to in the department.

Our North Carolina Correspondence NEWBERN, N. C., Sept. 30, 1853.

Great Enterprise in North Carolina-Railroad from Beaufort to Memphis-The Deep River Goal Fields-Progressive Strides of Beaufort, &c. We desire to call the attention of our commercial netropolis to a great enterprise projected, and partly accomplished, in the State of North Carolina. This project is a line of railroad from the port of to Tennessee, there to connect road which is coming east from Memphis. This road will furnish the most direct route from the Atlantic to the rich valley of the Mississippi. It will traverse the most abundant and varied mineral re gions of this continent-mines of iron, copper, coal, plumbage, and gold, of surpassing richness-bordering its route through the mountain regions of this State. To the accomplishment of this great work, the energies of a State who, when she works, works in earnest, are directed. About one fourth of the road is under contract, and for the rest surveys and estimates are being made. New York is interested in this great scheme, and yet most of your citizens, probably, have never heard of it.

Beaufort," say you; " what is it, and where is it?" It is an old scaport, about ten miles southwest of Cape Loskout. It looks southwardly, directly out upon the Atlantic, through old Topsail Iulet. Beauupon the Atlantic, through old Topsail Inlet. Beaufort is the finest harbor for ships on the Atlantic coast south of the Chesapeake. Vessels drawing twenty feet at mean-tife can cross the bar, and, when inside, author in a beautiful, broad and deep roadstead. Vessels can pass in and out of the harbor with the wind from almost any quarter; and, with a moderate breeze, in twenty minutes from the time of weighing another they can be at sea clear of the bar. The climate of Besufort is remarkably salubrious. It is the favorite watering place on our coast. Fever iccident to our siluvial formation are here entirely unknown. From Cape Lookout towards the South Carolina coast the shore sweeps in westward, and Beaufort is thus so situated that there the prevailing breezes of summer, south and southwest are rea breezes.

there the prevailing breezes of summer, south and southwest are sea breezes.

From this fine harbor the proposed railroad runs west, through the towns of Newbern, Goldsboro'; Raleigh, Greensboro' and Salisbury, and ever the Blue Ridge, through Tennessee to Memphis; there we hope to meet the great Pacific Railroad, so that we may have one continuous line, running nearly in the same parallel of latitude, from Beaufort on the atlantic to San Francisco on the Pacific. We commend this route to the consideration of Mr. Benton, before he makes his anticipated great speech of the age.

This is no fancy sketch. The road is under con-tract from Goldsboro to Salisbury. Charters have been granted for the extension east and west, and surveys and estimates are being made for the whole route through North Carolina, under the direction of the State authorities. Capitalists are purchasing all the lands in the vicinity of this harbor, and lots for acity of considerable size are being rapidly disposed a city of considerable size are being rapidly disposed of. The harbor, by river a d sound assignation, is connected with all the rich agricultural districts of

of. The harbor, by river and sound navigation, is connected with all the rich agricultural districts of eastern North Carolina.

A road is also projected, and now being surveyed, from this port to the coal fields of Deep river. These fields of coal, according to the report of Prof. Emmens, formerly geologist for the State of New York, rank among the finest and most abundant deposits on this continent Beaufort, your nerchants will perceive, is a very desirable point for a ceptof coal, being immediately on the Atlantic, as out half way between New York and the great highway of the Atlantic, the Golf Stream. The largest ships, and within sixty miles of that great highway of the Atlantic, the Golf Stream. The attention of Wall street is directed to these things. Rip Van Winsle is waking up; both his eyes are open, and when he gets iairly on his legs and stretches himself, you will behold a young glant. In confirmation of all I have said upon the harbor of Beaudort, I refer your readers to the Rev. Dr. Hawks, who knew the old place well in his youth, are who, doubtless, has many pleasant reminiscences of its clear waters, its lovely islands of green, and its refreshing breezes.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—During the week ending the 28th ult, there were twenty-six yellow week ending the 28th ult, there were twenty-six yellow experted to different parts of the Continent and even find their way into Turkey and Syria. There are 173 soythe factories, which are done on would 4 000,000 of actions, which are done on would 4 000,000 of actions, which are done of the continent and even three hundred. At Natches, for the week ending the 3d inside their way into Turkey and Syria. There are 173 soythe factories, which are done of a continent to the week ending the 28th, out of a population of some three hundred. At Natches, for the week ending the 3d has not abated there, but lacks victims. At Vicks said, has not abated there, but lacks victims, and there were fourtee data, principally of fever, form the Lack victims. At Vicks said, has not THE YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH .- During the

Our South American Corresp RIO JANEIRO, August 7, 1863. Commercial Importance of Rio-Navigation of the Amazon-The Notorious Commodore Coe, &c. We are tired out here of the unremitting attention

paid by you and other able editors, to Cuba, Spain, and Mexico, to the neglect of this most important Empire of Brazil, with whom our relations, present and to come, are of vastly more importance than those we have with any other power, except England. One would suppose that neither the government nor the press of the United States was a ware of the value of our commerce with Brazil, and the invaluable benefit to be derived by usfrom the navigation of the Amezon. This navigation of the Amazon is the great American question of the day-far more important than Cuba annexation or Nicaragua canals. We can get along without either Cuba or the canal; but we lose the trade with Ecuador, Peru, New Granada and Bolivia, unless we obtain a right of way upon the Amszon. The claim of Brazil to the exclusive right to the mouth of the Amazon is too rlifenlous to be considered. Bolivia and Pera have rivers as large as our Ohio, but connot trade with us, because Braz I owns the entrance to the sea. A natural law gives all rations owning rivers which rua lato the ocean, a right of way to the ocean. This is called by the authorities an imperfect right—but I cannot see wherein it is not perfect and indisputable. Are Bolivia and Peru to be obliged forever to send their products over the Andes and roun! Cape Horn to us, because Brazil will not permit them a right of way to the sea and wishes to monopolize the trade of those republics? Do get an atlas, and read Lieut. Maury's letters upon the Amazon, published in the Herald, and then see it you can't let the cople know what they are losing in this part of the world. Brazil refuses to make treaties with other nations, (we are not the only one excepted,) and wisnes to keep the river sea to herself. Is she to do so? Commodore Coe the commander of the late blockeding squadron of Urquiza at Buenes Ayres, has arrived here in the United States stip Jamestown, on loard of which vessel he fied for protection, after having, as is reported—with how much truth I cannot say—sold his squadron to the city of Benesa Ayres for ten thousand pieces of gold, or \$160,000. The fact that such a man should be received as a guest and pussenger on board an American vessel of war has naturally created considerable excitement here.

Amendows. ed by the authorities an imperfect right-but I can-

Our Cleveland Correspondence CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 9, 1853.

The Woman's Rights Convention-Daguerrestype View of the Scenes, Incidents, and Curious Speeches-Plan of Future Operations, &c. On arriving in this forest city early this week, I found a National Woman's Rights Convention in the full tide of successful progress. The mistress spirits of the nation had come together, and were having

an oh-be-joyful time-a high order sort of tea partyfull houses, thrilling eloquence, eager listeners, showers of shillings and thunders of appliuse. It was a protracted meeting of three days, culminating and dissolving last evening. The business of drafting resolutions, appointing committees, and making de-sultory speeches, exhausted the first day. The second day was devoted to the merciless grinding into very small powder of the Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, and Gen. Carey, of this State, two gentlemen who have become very suddenly celebrated for geting excited at the World's Temperance Convention last month in New York, on account of the appearance in said Convention of the Very Right Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, who was lately ordained shepherdess of a flock of sheep in South Butler, Wayne county, New York, by the Hon, Gerrit Smith, mem ber of the next Congress. Gen. Carey suffered badly, and some over kind temperance friend tried to save him and get him endorsed by resolution as a temperance man, but it was nullum goum ; his breach of gallantry had been too flagrant, and though the Rev. Antoinette herself seconded the resolution to temper justice with mercy, it secured only two votes, and the vote to lay on the table must have been

and the vote to lay on the table must have been crushing to the General's feelings.

The women, however, appear really in carnest in pursuit of their "rights," and brought forward some practical measures to secure them—such as the holding of twelve conventions, one each musth during the year, in as many different States. They also adopted resolutions, and took up contributions to pay for getting up three essays or reports—one a digest of all the laws in the several States, in any way bearing upon the rights of woman, especially those operating against her—one upon the educational facilities and disabilities of woman, and one upon her industrial avocations, and the best means

those operating against her—one upon the educa-tional facilities and disabilities of woman, and one upon her industrial avocations, and the best means of elevating and extending them.

Mrs. Rose, of New York, touched upon the diverce question, and very calmly but firmly warned her sisters that they must meet it now or sometime. It was a spirit that would not go down, and she was ready for it. By the way, I predict that this graction is going to be the work as which these question is going to be the rock on which these wo-men's rights' people will split. It will soon cause a flutterieg on this just now very harmonious dove-cote. There will then be a tremendous sight of de-fining of positions, of putting the hand to the plough and looking back, or, to make a conchological classi-fication, a ranging of parties under soft and hard banners. Then we shall see several things that we shall see.

shall see.
Mrs. Aldrich, of Cincinnati, read a brilliant paper Mrs. Aldrich, of Cincinnati, read a brilliant paper on Individual Sovereignty, but it was all a mass of poetry and isolated gens, gravitating to no end. She either knows nothing of the Long Island kind of individual sovereignty, or else she treated the subject thus ginzerly because she was a little straid of it. Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone were the busy bees of the Convention. Lucy is all sweetness, and moved like a gentle Joan, animating her sister host to deeds of desperate during against the tyrant man. Lucretia is a little vinegary, and denounced John Chambers's pulpit as "Bis coward castle."

Mrs. Lydia A. Jenkins, of Geneva, New York, is one of the newest and brightest of the stars that have lately risen among these luminaries. She has the name of being an excellent physiologist, and has chosen that as principally her sphere, and uses her petry and eloquence to caforce its greatly needed truths. She adorns a Bloomer almost as well as Lucy herself.

truths. She adorns a Bloomer almost as well as Lucy herself.

On the last day of the Convention, Joseph Burker, of this State, one of the master spirits of the late Hartford Anti-Bible Convention, presented an argument to prove that the Bible concernment the Woman's Rights movement, and that all priests, editors of religious newspapers, and others who believed the Bible, were right in denouncing the movement. After, as he probably supposed, proving this ment. After, as he probably supposed, proving tule to a demonstration, he went on to show that the movement was right, and the Bible was of no more authority against it than any other book.

authority against it than any other book.

This stirred us a storm of excitement and opposition, and brought out two or three Doctors of Divinity, including Rev. Antonetta. She made a very ingenious effort to break the force of Barker's sledgehammer logic, and to show that the Bible did really

genious effort to break the force of Barker's sledgehammer logic, and to show that the Bible did really
favor the rights of woman.

The Rev. Dr. Nevis, of this city, spoke to this
question also, supporting Miss Brown. While he was
speaking, Wm. L. Garrison denounced him as "evidently a blackguard and a rowdy," which remark
drew down one of these storms of hisses to which he
is so well accustomed, and which by this time must
be old music in his ears.

The Convention was characterized by very fair decorom. There were excitement and feeling, and
some angry passion, though but little disorder.

Mrs. Mott and Lucy closed the Convention with
very feeling addresses. The former sharpened up
everybody else's angles, and succeeded admirably in
rounding off her own.

The Western conveyances are crowded, and all the
botels are full. On the night of my arrival here the
Lake Shore mail train was so overladen and impeded
that it failed to connect with the outgoing steamer
and trains, and it noured an aralanche of passengers upon the hotels. It was amusing to see the
crowd at some of the principal houses. The book
of registry were besieged, and a line had to be
formed, as we do at the New York Post Office, it
order to give each comer his tura. Occasionally one
or two sanguine indivisuals would try to ring in ou
of order, but they were very civilly saubbed by the
courteous clerks, & la the Post Office officials, and as
sured that they must fall into line.

My course of travel tends Westward, and the incidents of interest that arise in it I will jot down foyou.

Poward Association—Distribution of Scr-

POWARD ASSOCIATION-DISTRIBUTION OF SOI PLUS PUNES—At a meeting of this noble and praiseworth association, held on Thursday evening last, the followin distribution of its surplus funds was made. We are in debted to Mr. Boullemet, the President of the Association for the statement:— To the Orphans' Home, containing 24 girls and 31 boys—55.

Extra appropriation to same. 1,06

Extra appropriation to same. 1,06

To the Camp Street Female Orphan Asylum, 34 girls 3,46

To the St. Mary's Asylum, Third district, (Catholic Orphan Boys.) 46 boys. 4,66

To the Hebrew Benevolent Association, 2 girls and